The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,238.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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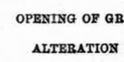
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

Requirements.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mauzil.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of very superior Tarred Hemp Rope, 3 and 4 stranded, various sizes.

Also some superior Bolt Rope.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

THE LAWRENCE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the registered Shareholders of the above Association was held in the Company's Office, in the Dhikwa Division of the City of Ahmedabad, on the 20th May, 1869, after 2 P.M., in pursuance to the notice dated the 17th April last, and resolved that the Company has been completely wound up, it should therefore be dissolved.

DEENSHAW H., Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 22nd May, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF GRANT ROAD NEW STATION.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND FARES.

On and after June 1st the Grant Road New Station will be opened, and the temporary station, situated at Bellasis Road, will be closed. On the same day an alteration will take place in the running of Trains. The rates for ordinary and periodical tickets between Bandora and Bombay and intermediate stations will also be altered. For full particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, Co.

New and other Books received May 24.

	Rs. a.
Ouseley on Counterpoint Cours and Figure	10 0
Doubles and Quits, 2 vols.	13 4
Baring Gould's Curious Myths of Middle Ages, cheap edn.	3 12
Help's Life of Pizarro	3 12
Besant's Elementary Conic Sections	3 0
Tauchnitz Tischendorff's New Testament, morocco	3 12
Alford's Revised New Testament	3 12
Elliott's History of India, vol. 2	11 4
French's Shakespeare's Genealogies	9 8
Longmore's Treatise on Ambulances	3 4
Murray's Knapsack Guide to the Tyrol	3 12
Burke's Peerage, 1869	23 12
Addison on Contracts, by Cave	23 12
Les Arts du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance, beautifully illustrated	22 8
Macnamara on Eye Diseases	7 12
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics	3 12
Argyll's Reign of Law	3 12
Goubard's Book of Guipure work	1 4
Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 vols., new edition	17 0
Sartor Resartus	4 12
Dwyer on Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting	4 12
Burnand's Happy Thoughts	1 8
Arber's English Reprints, Puttenham	6 12
Geoff's Household Cookery Book	1 8
The Book of the Thames, Photographically Illustrated	13 4
The House I live in	1 8
Aspen Court, by Shirley Brooks	3 12
Arabian Nights, Chandos' edition	0 10
Handy Volume Shakespeare, cloth	13 4
Do. do. morocco	40 0
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	11 8
Mrs. Brown in London	9 10
Hugh Miller's Works, New edition, each vol.	3 4
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, each vol.	0 10
Rickman's Gothic Architecture	13 4
Smith's Law of Contracts	10 10
Dante's Inferno, Illustrated by Doré, half morocco	50 0
Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, Small edition morocco	2 4
Do. do. larger type, morocco	3 12
Do. do. with Music, morocco	4 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SAUTERNES from the CHATEAU DESORMES ... ...Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ... ... 18 „
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

JOHN MOIR & SON.

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Relishes and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table, for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Oilman in the Mission Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey —cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands'" articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TWO GENTLEMEN are invited by two others, resident in the Fort, to share expenses with them, which are guaranteed not to exceed Rs. 110 each per mensem. Situation open to the breezes. Apply to No. 2415, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaica.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842;

and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Chapp de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen...

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,

WINE EXPORTERS,

SOUTHWARK STREET,

LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN and OKELL,

Agents of the above Firm,

Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

	Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S 4	„ 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	24
AMONTILLADO	„ 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	„ 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN and OKELL,

Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,

Bombay Presidency.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE.

AND ANTISPASMODIC.

The best remedy for

CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA,

and

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. Johnson, Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an invaluable medicine."

From Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart.

Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. Jackson, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon Wynne, Patna.

"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY

SAVORY AND MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited.

ROSE & Co.

No. 1 Fairlie, Calcutta, 10th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—The office of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, has been removed to No. 1 Fairlie Place.

ROSE & Co.,

Calcutta, 10th May, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation has been removed to Sassoon's Buildings, Marine Lane, off Apollo Street.

G. F. PYMINGTON,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th May, 1869.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after the 28th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May, 1869.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—TO HOUSE BUILDERS and OTHERS.—NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, on Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., the materials of a large lofty wooden bungalow (No. 8), containing 8 rooms, together with out-houses and compound. The roofing of the bungalow is of valuable corrugated zinc sheet, and that of the out-houses of corrugated iron.

Also the iron columns, girders, joists, &c., of an iron bungalow, (in complete) measuring 107 feet by 42 feet, including verandah.

Terms and conditions of sale and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES RANKEN,

For self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Satary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. D. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1863.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday the 26th May, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esquire, No. 14 Apollo Street, to transact the following business:—

1. To pass the Accounts of the transactions of the Company up to 30th April, 1869.

2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors, and to sanction and confirm all the acts, proceedings, and transactions of the Directors or those who have acted as such, which have taken place since the last General Meeting of Shareholders, viz:—on the 24th October, 1865.

3. To empower the Directors to compromise the claim of Messrs Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co., of Liverpool, against the Company.

4. To confer general powers of compromising with debtors and creditors on the Directors.

5. To decide as to the mode of winding up the Company, whether by the Directors or by a Liquidator, and to pass such resolutions as may be considered desirable for carrying out the wishes of the Shareholders on that point, and if necessary either to appoint new Directors as may be required, or a Liquidator.

6. To appoint Auditors.

MUNCHERJEE C. BUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hoosain Noor Mahomed, lately trading under the firm and style of Noor Mahomed Batoobhoy Sons and Company, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Heeralall and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., by order and direction of the Trustee, the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Insolvents, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, and premises standing thereon, situate in Chinch Bunder Row, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 112, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,353, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder Row, on or towards the north by the house of Pudamund Bapsajee, and on or towards the south partly by the house of Zoorum Nuckwa and partly by a vacant piece of ground formerly belonging to the said insolvents Fazul Noor Mahomed and Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and which said piece of land, messuage, and premises stand equitably mortgaged by the said Insolvents to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Heeralall & Co., Auctioneers, No. 9 Hummum Street.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1869.

W. ADAMS,

Trustee to the above Estate.

THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 28th May, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, G. D. No. 1106, dated 8th May, 1869, being a reply to the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 63, dated the 15th ultimo, regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July, 1865.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, G. D. No. 959, dated 19th April, 1869, requesting to be informed whether the Justices will agree to contribute one-half the cost of introducing the Contagious Diseases' Act into Bombay in the event of its being found impossible to levy fees, &c.

3. Letter from A. R. Scoble, Esquire, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, dated 28th April, 1869, forwarding the Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1869.

4. Government Resolution, P. W. D. No. 167A—1,220 of 1869, dated 12th May, 1869, respecting the arrears of water rates due by Government for Vehar Water supplied to Government Buildings up to 31st December 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 946 of 17th April, 1869, assenting to allow Collector of State Income Tax to collect the Municipal Certificate Tax under Act 2 of 1869 at a charge of five per cent. on the receipts.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to report that the Assessing and Collecting Establishments have been entirely separated, and to ask the sanction of the Bench to the appointment of Mr. John Hutchinson, as Assistant Commissioner and Assessor, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

7. Government Resolution No. 873 of 10th April, 1869, with accompaniment, from the Government of India, stating that it is unnecessary to sanction the Fifteen Lac Loan Bill, as the Government will lend the money at 5 per cent. on certain conditions.

8. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 6th January, 1869, received from the President under date 18th January, 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall 19th May, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I hereby give notice, that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Friday the 28th instant, I shall propose the adoption of the following resolution:—

"That a Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to inquire and report on the undernoted subjects connected with the working of the Municipality of Bombay from July 1865 to the present time:—

"1st. If arising from statements laid by the Controller of Municipal Accounts before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to consider and report on the Municipal Loan Bill, that the Municipal Commissioner had spent between 1st of July 1865 and 31st December 1868, a sum amounting to Rs. 17,92,586 (seventeen lacs, ninety-two thousand five hundred and eighty-six) or thereabouts over and above the Municipal Revenues realized during the same period, and the Select Committee of the Legislative Council having remarked thereon that—'It is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act'—the Committee of the Bench to inquire and report on the particular instances in which the Municipal Act has thereby been infringed, distinguishing all cases in which such infringement was unavoidable from those for which no good reason can be assigned.

"2nd. To inquire what public works have been undertaken between July 1865 and the present time by the Municipal Commissioner without previously obtaining the sanction of the Bench of Justices and without submitting to them the estimates of costs, and also without asking the Bench to make due provision for the payment of such work.

"3rd. To inquire whether in addition to public works any other expenditure on a scale sufficient to affect the financial position of the Municipality, was incurred between July 1865 and the present time, without the sanction of the Bench of Justices and without making due provision for the payment of the same.

"4th. With reference to the admission made by the Municipal Commissioner in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council that the Municipality had to pay 25 per cent. more than the market value for labour and materials in 1867 owing to the practice of deferring payments, the Committee of the Bench to enquire whether or not this practice, resulting in considerable losses to the Municipality in 1867, or at any other period between July 1865 and the present time, arose from negligence on the part of the Municipal Commissioner, to comply with the provisions of the Municipal Act regarding the raising of necessary funds by consent of the Bench of Justices previous to undertaking any public work or other heavy expenditure.

"5th. If it be found that Municipal works were undertaken and other expenditure incurred without the sanction of the Bench, the Committee to report whether the Controller of Municipal Accounts has or has not fulfilled the duties imposed upon him by the Municipal Act in order to check such expenditure; and generally to inquire whether he has or has not effectually supervised the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund according to the requirements of the Act.

"6th. The Municipal Commissioner having stated before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that a sum of Rs. 3,24,404 (three lacs twenty-four thousand four hundred and four) will probably be irrecoverable out of the out-standing dues for 1867 and 1868, the Committee to ascertain whether the loss accruing to the Municipality in these two years is limited to the above sum or has been considerably more.

"7th. With reference to the Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum, dated the 28th November, 1868, on the subject of the Outstanding Balances of the Municipality submitted to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, the Committee of the Bench to inquire whether the accumulation of Outstanding Dues was due to any defect in the Municipal Acts as alleged by the Municipal Commissioner, or whether it had been caused chiefly by inefficient supervision or negligence on the part of the Municipal Commissioner.

"8th. To inquire whether between July 1865 and the present time, any and what losses have been incurred by the Municipality through defalcations or misappropriation on the part of Municipal servants employed in the Assessment and Collection Departments.

"9th. Whether any books or accounts exist in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner showing the levy of the Halalcore Cess for the year 1866, and whether from the want of such books or accounts, *prima facie* case exists for supposing that large sums of money on this account have been made away with."

In the event of the abovementioned resolution being carried, I propose to submit to the Bench the names of the members constituting the Committee, with a proposal that each member be allowed a fee of Rs. 50 (thirty) per hour for his services, and that the Committee be authorised to engage such paid assistance as they may consider necessary for the purposes of the inquiry.

—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869. S. SHAPOORJEE.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	6	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	42	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shirts, each	10	0
Do. All Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie „	9	0
The Belgian with Tie „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	0
The Regent „	7	0
The Alma „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	3	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	15	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Moulds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs, Insolvents	12	„ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

BADHAM'S ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA—19TH MAY, 1869.

Government Securities.—The 4 per cents. were heavy in the forenoon, with buyers at Rs. 6-6 for small amount; during the day several orders were executed at Rs. 6-4, and towards the afternoon the market was firm. Many purchases of 5 per cents. of 1859-60, in sums of Rs. 25,000 to 5,000 took place at Rs. 9-0 premium. 5½ per cents. were likewise bought, for investment orders, at Rs. 13-0 premium, and small pieces up to Rs. 13-4.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

One share in the Bengal Coal Co. at Rs. 1,500.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 48.

Port Canning Land Investment &c. Co.'s shares several lots at Rs. 275 per share of Rs. 1,300 paid-up.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 55.—*Englishman.*

HONGKONG—28TH APRIL.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	.. ..	... $630
Old,	.. ..	... 625
Benares, New,	.. ..	... 607½
Old,	.. ..	... 625 nom.
Malwa,	.. ..	.. 645
Persian	.. ..	.. 580
COTTON.—Bombay,	.. ..	.. 18 a 21½
Calcutta,	.. ..	... 16 a 20½
Shanghaie,	.. ..	... .

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight,	.. ..	... 4/6½
Credits, 6 ,,	.. ..	... 4/7
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight...	..	Pa. 227
On Bombay, 3 days' sight	..	Ea. 220
On Shanghae, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls.		... 74½
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. *B.*,	..	.. 8
Sycee, ..	..	.. 5.75 a 6.25
Mexicans, ..	..	.. ½
Gold Leaf,	..	... 23.55 a 23.60
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	..	.. 23.35 a 23.45
English Sovereigns,	..	... 4.69
Australian Sovereigns	..	... 4.69
Discount ..	..	.. 9 a 11
Gas Company Shares,	..	.. ..
H. & W. pos Dock, Old	..	... 5 p. c. disct.
Do. Do. New ..		... 7 p. c. ,,
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old ..	..	... 31 p. c. prem.
Do. Do. New...	..	... 16 ,,
Union Dock ..	.. ..	... 25 p. c. dis., quoted.

EXCHANGE & BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6½.
,, Private Bills, 4/7½.
,, with Documents, 4/7½.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 *a* 220.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 *a* 220.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 5 per cent. prem.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $ 23.80 per tael.
Bar Silver, 8 per cent., nominal.

SINGAPORE—6TH MAY.

Gambier	... ...	... $3.05
Black Pepper	... ...	... 6.75
White Pepper	... ...	... 10.50 to 10.70
Sago Flour	... ...	... 2.47½ to 2.50
Pearl Sago	... ...	... 3.10 to 3.15
Tin	... ...	... 13½ to 32
30's Male Twist	... ...	... 130
40's do. do.	... ...	... 150
8½ lbs. Shirtings	... ...	... 2.90 to 2.95
9 do. do.	... ...	... 2.50
8 do. T. Cloths	... ...	.. 1.57½ to 1.60
8 do. do.	... ...	.. 1.75 to 1.80
8 do. do.	... ...	.. 2.12½ to 2.15
Freight to London,	... ...	{ £2. 10s. to £3
do. to Liverpool.	... ...	
Benares Opium, new	... ...	... $612 to 615

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank bills 6 months' sight, 4/6 to 4/6¼.
Credit ,, ,, 4s. 7d.
Private ,, ,, 4/7½.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 24.

Park, Captain, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Forbes, Brigadier General, Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery Bengal, on furlough, to England, (to-day.)

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 21st May, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Poona Horse.—Lieutenant C. A. Owen, General List, Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Phillips, Officiating Second Squadron Officer.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustanee according to the Higher Standard:—

Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Ensign A. G. Baldwyn, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot.

The services of Orderly-room Sergeant Wallace Howard, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Captain J. G. E. Griffith, Officiating Wing Officer 18th N. I., performed the duties of Quartermaster, in addition to his own, from the 14th March to the 24th April 1869.

Poona, 22nd May, 1869.

The following acting promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Magazine Sergeant and *Acting* Sub-Conductor John Graham to be Acting Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant Edward Hawtherne to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 7th May 1869, in succession to Cunningham, deceased.

Captain W. A. Park, Officiating Wing Officer 23rd Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Second in Command in addition to his own from 8th to 11th March 1869, inclusive, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington proceeded on leave.

Commissariat Elephants.—In future all applications for the loan of elephants of the field column carriage for employment in shooting excursions will be forwarded by Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades to the Quarter Master General, for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The elephants will not be sent unless the Executive Commissariat Officer considers them fit for work. Any instructions from the Commissariat Department concerning the food and proper care of the elephants must be attended to and should be taken in writing. The elephants will be sent to be ridden or used as beaters but not as baggage animals. Should any injury be sustained by the elephants, it must be shown that these conditions have been fulfilled, otherwise the borrower will be liable to pay the cost of replacing them.

The following order is confirmed, under the provisions of clause 4 para 346, page 208, III. Appendix to Jameson's Code:—

Dated 15th April 1869, by the Officer Commanding Details at Butcher's Island, Bombay, appointing Ensign R. M. Ireland, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Acting Adjutant to the Detachment with effect from the 29th March 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Poona Division Order, dated 25th May 1868, appointing Captain Loch, 108th Foot, to be commandant of the Poorundhur Sanitarium.

Sethul Sanitarium Order, dated 21st March 1869, appointing Bombardier John Murray, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, to be Hospital Sergeant to the Sanitarium.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Regimental, Order dated 17th May 1869, appointing Ensign May to officiate as Second Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Stevens proceeded on leave.

14th Brigade Royal Artillery.—Regimental Order, dated 11th March 1869, appointing Captain A. S. Hunter to the command of the Sethul Sanitarium.

1st Battalion 21st Foot—Regimental Order, dated 30th March 1869, appointing Captain J. Stevenson acting Interpreter to the Regiment with effect from the 21st idem.

23rd Regiment N. I. I.—Regimental Order, dated 12th March 1869, appointing Major Brine, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Waddington.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

24th Brigade Royal Artillery—Assistant Surgeon J. R. Greenhill from 8th April to 8th May 1869, pending his embarkation for India.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

14th Brigade Royal Artillery—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Oldershaw to England via Egypt from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

82nd Foot—Lieutenant W. F. F. Grant from 15th April to 1st December 1869, to England, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Captain H. M. Fullerton (1st Regiment N. I.) from 1st April to 31st May 1869, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

18th Brigade Royal Artillery—Captain R. A. Stevenson from 21st May to 21st August 1869, to study [at Poona] the native languages.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot—Surgeon W. Grant from 10th April to 10th May 1869, to proceed to Ajmere on medical certificate.

General List—Lieutenant M. W. Stevens, Squadron Subaltern 1st Light Cavalry, from 17th May to 25th May 1869, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH MAY.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Rundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
Havre ...	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland ...	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Charges	Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	China (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, April 29.
24	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, May 22.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 21.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, May 17.
	Kerutta Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Persian Gulf.
	Khusrovie	Nacoda	Singapore and Siam.
	Accrington	Chr'die	Liverpool.
	St. Fillans	Nelson	Liverpool.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR 24th 1 P.M.—Mail steamer "Cashmere" leaving for Muscat.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

May 19 Burmah (s)..... ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 19 Ivy .....Plummee .....Kurrachee.
,, River Indus .....Sheared .....Galle.
Solway..... .....Bombay.

WEATHER REPORTS.

COCHIN, 24th, 9 A.M.—North-west winds, weather fair, barometer 29·99, thermometer 83, sky cumulus.

KOLAPORE, 24th, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90.

CARWAR, 24th, 4 P.M.—Light clouds, north-west winds, thermometer 83, barometer 29·97.

PAUMBEN, 24th, 12 A.M.—Wind south, weather hazy, thermometer 89, barometer 29·92.

GALLE, 24th, 9 A.M.—Light winds and fine weather, thermometer 84.

CANNANORE, 24th, 8 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·885.

VINGORLA, 24th, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 91 strong west winds

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th May, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	May 28	Friday	July 9
,,	June 11	,,	,, 23
,,	June 25	,,	Aug. 6

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	June 11	Friday	Sept. 3
,,	July 9	,,	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 22nd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DURING my temporary ABSENCE in Europe, any professional COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED to T. A. BULKLEY, Esq., Bombay, will find me.
WM. EMERSON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KEALY—May 21st, at Albion Place, Victoria Road, Byculla, of an abscess, Michael Henry Kealy, sixth son of the late Murtogh Kealy, Esq., of Aran Lodge, County Galway, Ireland, aged 39.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WORSLEY—May 16th, at Dacca, the wife of Captain Worsley, 7th N. I., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bench of Justices has been summoned for Friday, the 28th instant. The first comment that one hears is the ejaculation—"What an odd day to select. It is not even a mail day, and nearly all Bombay is out of town. Can any one really look for a quorum on that day?" There is much force in the objection implied in these remarks. That force is enhanced when we couple, with the probability of scant attendance, the important nature of the business which is to be submitted to the Bench. The Justices are called to consider the extraordinary letter in which the Right Honourable the Governor in Council refuses a modest and prudent request, and censures the Justices for their shortcomings. Assuming that, after the peculiar conduct of the Government, the Justices are still willing to carry on the attempt to co-operate in the management of our Municipal affairs, is it likely that the question can be adequately discussed and properly dealt with when so many Europeans are absent from Bombay? It is not easy to decide what course should be adopted. The position of the Municipality has long been notoriously unsatisfactory. The attendance at the Bench is necessarily fluctuating, and it is impossible to carry out a steady and consistent policy. Even if they had the power, under the Act, which they have not, there would still be the formidable, perhaps insuperable difficulty arising from the absence of organization and the consequent uncertainty of attendance. In addition to this there exists a desire to avoid any course likely to weaken the Government, and a desire equally strong to promote real improvement. The first feeling, no doubt, injures the efficiency of the Bench, and the second is nullified by the undefined powers of the Municipal Commissioner. The Government does not appreciate the good feeling of the Bench, does not lend it any aid, does not take advantage of it, does nothing but impose taxes and sanction loans. All real power the Government retains in its own hands: power of taxing, power of borrowing, power of appointing the officials who form the executive; and it reserves to the Bench the barren honour of bearing the whole responsibility. Upon their shoulders falls the lash of the Governor in Council, and they are condemned, in polite language, because they cannot make bricks without straw. To impartial observers it has long been obvious that the Justices are not to blame, because they are in a false position and have no power. The real power, and consequently the real responsibility, rests with the Government, and the Government has refused to exercise its power in the vain hope of escaping the responsibility. In order to make the position of the Government clear, we have only to ask one question—"If the affairs of any Collectorate in the Presidency were in a position at all analogous to those of Bombay, what would the Government do?" We need scarcely say that it would take instant steps to remedy the evil. If it did not, the Supreme Government would ask "the reason why." The Municipal affairs of Bombay are as important as those of any Collectorate, but because the Municipality pays no revenue to the Imperial exchequer, the Supreme Government and the Local Government are comparatively indifferent to its fate.

Nevertheless it remains true that the Local Government, sooner or later, will be called to account, and compelled, by stress of circumstance, to exercise that power which it holds in abeyance, and to perform those duties towards Bombay which it has so strangely neglected.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, disregarding with considerable magnanimity the censure bestowed on the Bench, has taken the Governor at his word, and determined to give the Bench an opportunity of uttering words to which the Governor says he attaches so much weight. He is a sanguine man. In the first place it may be doubted whether the Bench has power to appoint a Committee of Investigation. None of the Committees hitherto appointed have had any legal existence, and consequently not the legal powers sufficient to prosecute a thorough inquiry. But, apart from this, the resolutions of Mr. Shapoorjee have too much the air of an attack on Mr. Crawford, as if he, and not the foolish system of local rule started in 1865, were solely to blame. The resolutions, in short, have the appearance of an attempt to discover evidence of bad management alone, and not of a desire to overhaul the whole system. Mr. Crawford has taken on himself to do many things without the sanction of the Bench, and he had a colour for so doing in the fact that the Act holds him responsible for the welfare of the Town. Of course the acts of Mr. Crawford must form a principal subject in any inquiry, but what is most wanted is a thorough search into the whole scheme of Municipal administration, with the object, not of condemning the Municipal Commissioner, but of laying bare the weak points of that scheme, and of showing where and how it is not calculated to secure the end in view—economical and effective government. That, we have all along contended, can be done by the Government, and the Government only. If the result of such an inquiry showed a probability that, with some modification in the Bench, it would be possible to transact business effectively through a Commissioner who is responsible not to the Bench but to the Government, whose servant he is, the experiment of a Town Council of Notables might be tried and the agony of the place prolonged. But if the result showed that the best effects would probably be produced by administering the island departmentally, that is by placing power and responsibility where they really exist, in one and the same apparatus, the Local Government, it is possible that sufficient moral courage might be found by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to act on the conclusions of the investigators, and establish, for the first time, since we set foot on its shores, a genuine and provident Government for the Town and Island of Bombay.

EVERYTHING relating to the earlier generations of Anglo-Indians possesses an interest now which is often pathetic. This is our reason for publishing the only remaining inscriptions on some desolate tombs in a rice-field outside the walls of the once famous city of Bednore, or, as Hyder Ali christened it anew, Hydernugger. From the records of the time it appears that a small English force was stationed there after the fall of Seringapatam. Dr. Buchanan, on his tour there in the beginning of the century, went to Bednore and met several Bombay officers of the garrison. The inscriptions were copied by a Bombay Civilian in 1867 and may have disappeared since, no other record remaining. They are as follows:—

"Sacred to the memory of Captain John Stewart, who departed this life the 26th June 1804, aged 27 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Col. Denton, who departed this life (the rest obliterated)."

"Here lies the body of M. Mackay, the only daughter of Lieut. R. Mackay, who departed this life 22nd January 1802, aged 2 years and 10 months."

At Hallihal, in North Canara, there are several tombs of officers in a waste place. At Bhatkal, in the same zillah, some distance from the village are three lone tombs, on whose grey, rain-wasted slabs appear the names of George Wye, William Barton, and ——— Vernethy or some such name. The date in Roman figures is 1627 or 1637. We believe some allusion is made to this place by Captain Hamilton, who visited India at the time when Job Charnock (the man who rescued a beautiful Brahman widow from the funeral pyre and married her himself) reigned as Governor of Calcutta, the city he had himself founded. So early and illustrious an instance of the re-marriage of Hindu widows ought to be studied and recorded by Judge Moroba Canoba, the Reform Association, and the native community in general.

WE are glad to learn that the Bombay Gas Company has reduced, by no less than 45 per cent., the rates at which it charges the Municipality for gas, a concession which will, we believe, enable the Municipality to increase the number of its lamps from about 1,800 to about 3,000. The reduction shows that the directors have begun a new policy by which private individuals, as will as the Municipal Corporation, will largely benefit. And we daresay the directors will find that they are consulting their own interest. For about three years past, as the public is aware, the Municipal Commissioner has been fighting hard for better terms, and if we mistake not the strongest argument he has employed has been his latest—the threatened introduction, on a large scale, of the use of kerosine oil. We hope to see a liberal policy on the part of the Company rewarded by a largely increased consumption of gas.

WE find, says the "Deccan Herald," that in ascribing to the Sholapore police all the honour of following up and capturing in Khandeish the gang of robbers who lately looted Rs. 58,000 in the Sholapore district, we did not give the honour to those to whom it was justly due. The gang of dacoits in question were apprehended by the Khandeish police soon after crossing the boundary into that district. The honour of this achievement is due, therefore, to the police force of that district, so ably directed by the acting Superintendent, Captain Wise.

THE 2nd (Queen's Bays) Dragoon Guards, the "Bangalore Herald" hears, commence volunteering next month, and will proceed to England during the latter part of the year, being relieved by the 15th Hussars in the Bombay Presidency. The cavalry regiments in the Madras Presidency remain as at present.

AT Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency the heat has been so excessive that more than one death from heat apoplexy has occurred. Amongst the fallen, is Mr. J. Gorman, an Assistant Engineer in the D. P. W., a young and promising Government servant. He was attacked a little after noon on Friday, the 14th instant, and within forty minutes was a corpse.

THE "Indian Daily News" of Friday last says—"The first item of news that has reached us from the east is from Koolna. The commander of the I. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer 'Patna' reports that the cyclone has done considerable damage, but the steamer and the flats are safe. The damage seems to have been confined to the upper rigging of the steamer and flats, and to portions of the deck cargo. We are glad to hear that it is no worse. The steamer and flats have lost their purdahs; but those more serious consequences involving loss of life, which have marked previous cyclones, appear to have been spared on this occasion."

THE Geological Survey of British Burmah during the season 1868-69 has, we learn from the "Englishman," comprised that part of Pegu lying east of the Irrawaddy and north of the Naweng Choung. The country presents but few features of geological interest. There was at one time a considerable manufacture of iron and salt, but both have been almost abandoned, although there is still an abundance of ore and various saline springs scattered throughout the district. There is said to be one hot spring in the bed of the Bale Choung, near its mouth, but the surveyor was unable to ascertain its temperature, owing to its being, at the time of his visit, covered with a sand-bank.

THE Madras surf has been unpleasantly boisterous. On Thursday last the "Madras Times" wrote—"The boats were unable even yesterday to communicate with the shipping in the roads owing to the surf continuing high. The warning signal remained hoisted at the Master Attendant's office all day, but masulah boatmen care little for rough weather. Some of them put out to sea, but all who ventured out did not escape a mishap. A boat was dashed to pieces, and the crew being left to swim ashore, one of them was nearly drowned. He was brought ashore in an almost inanimate condition. Fortunately the Marine Apothecary was near enough to attend to the man."

WHEN the mail left Hongkong, a rumour was current there to the effect that news had been received at Shanghai, just before the mail's departure, that one of the high Chinese officials at Peking had slapped the French Ambassador in the face, and that His Excellency had hauled down his flag in consequence.

THE United States Senate have voted the sum of $50,000 towards the construction of a harbour and coaling station for the Pacific Fleet at Midway Islands. The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers will call at these islands to coal when they commence their bi-monthly trips. The islands lie midway between San Francisco and Yokohama.

THE "Shanghai Recorder" states that a military official from Peking is at present in Shanghai offering large premiums to Europeans of military experience to join the Imperial forces. The Peking Government, it is believed, are in great fear of further encroachment by Russia.

A REPORT was current at Hongkong that the emigrants on board the *F. A. Palmer*, which left on the 14th April for San Francisco, rose *en masse* when near Amoy and murdered the entire crew; but the "Overland China Mail" could obtain neither confirmation nor denial of the report.

FROM Java we learn that all was quiet, and that no attempt had been made to follow up the recent disturbances.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 21ST MAY.

The "Morning Post" of to-day says that Mr. Forsyth will probably be appointed to succeed Mr. Maine as Law Member of the Governor General's Council.

The Spanish Cortes have voted the monarchical clauses of the Constitution by 214 against 71 votes.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 8th inst. reached Suez to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of life nothing strikes the reflective man more forcibly than that difficulty of arriving at the absolute truth of the commonest occurrences which is said to have caused Raleigh to cast the second volume of his "History of the World" (after long years of toil upon it) into the fire, with the exclamation, "If I cannot see truly with my own eyes, how can I assure myself of the truth of what I have written upon the testimony of others." How sacred a duty is it of those who chronicle the events of the time to search out the truth of the matters with which they deal and not to allow themselves to discuss any subject without examining those two sides which the old proverb assures us exist on every question. I am not one of those who love to rush in where "angels fear to tread," but occasionally gross misrepresentation compels those who would prefer to live down the evil report (which none of us escapes) to speak out and to refute untruth. Such an occasion has been supplied by your article of this date upon Anglo-Indian tradesmen; the second transgression of the kind—silence in the face of which is simply impossible.

The writer starts with the statement that the cost of mere food, house-rent, and accompaniments is materially and constantly increasing; and, asserting that no reduction of prices of the European goods has occurred since 20 years ago (the P and O. Co. began, I believe, to run steamers to India in 1839), assumes that tradesmen's charges call for a sweeping reduction. By the passage "While on the other hand scarcely any, and what should have been a balancing reduction, *has* taken place," I presume the writer to mean that what he calls a "balancing reduction" has *not* taken place. It does occur to me that from the tradesman's point of view a balance for the increased cost o bare existence here would be found not in reduction, but increase, of profits. The writer proceeds to say that "We pay now," for a long list of articles, "as much as we paid formerly when the time, trouble, and risk of sending them out by the Cape were four times greater than they are now;" and by this assertion at once displays to those conversant with the business under discussion ignorance of the subject or a wilfulness of misrepresentation, either of which is sufficient to destroy all faith in his statements. Within the past five years the prices of most of the articles instanced by him have been reduced from 10 to 30 per cent. I have yet to learn that the trouble, time, or risk of sending goods out by the Cape is less now than formerly. Within the past year, a large wine house in Bombay lost by stress of weather above 20 per cent of their largest shipment ever made to this country; within the past four years another house lost a large general consignment of goods which might have turned them in thousands of pounds, and which of course did return, for interest of money wasted alone, a severe loss. These are but two instances out of many which I could adduce respecting the Cape route; but turn to the Overland route, not only is the expense of using this immensely larger, but the breakage of goods, which is said to be incurred principally in transshipment, sometimes amounts to a large percentage of the cost.

The writer asserts that "the community is apt to be intolerant of that *absence* of organisation which older businesses enjoy." I presume him to mean the absence of that organisation which older businesses enjoy—not the want of it, as expressed. But to come to the two instances cited by the writer as proof of his assertions.

The best French kid gloves cost, not "33 shillings," per dozen pairs, but an average of 44 francs, besides packing charges, freight, duty (for tradesmen do not, as this moralist recommends, evade the payment of duty by use of the pattern post) and other expenses, amounting to at least 30 per cent. on the net cost; the values, therefore, to the dealer, of these gloves is not rupee 1 as. 4, but about Rs. 2 per pair. The loss incurred by accommodating customers with a selection of these goods amounts to at least 25, and not unfrequently 50 per cent. of the stock. The public can judge if tradesmen would be any very great losers were all the gloves used in India imported privately. The ladies have long ago found out that this plan does not pay, that what with misfits and spotting they do not use out half their little ventures.

"Then take wine."

A little while ago the *Bombay Gazette* treated its readers to a story of a gentleman who dined with his son at the regimental mess-table of the latter, and on enquiring the price of the claret with which his hosts supplied his glass (a polite proceeding by the way) and learning it to be above what he considered fair, offered to, and eventually did, send two casks from Bordeaux, which costing (if I recollect rightly) about half or one-third of the price of the former supply, was pronounced equal to it: not an unlikely verdict, since, as a customer observed to me the other day, "few people appreciate good claret or can distinguish it"; and besides the judges were of course prejudiced in its favour and gratified by the attention. Now, not above ten days after this implied condemnation of English wine merchants the public are recommended to a Dublin (!) house for the *very best* champagne. Courtesy precludes my enquiring the nationality of the writer.

An instance of the result of private import came under my notice a short time since. The consignment consisted of pickles, sauces, jams, salad oil and mustard, from a well known London house, and on its arrival at the Custom House in Bombay 75 per cent of the contents were broken. The goods would have cost the importer less by half at Bombay prices. Now, exclusive of loss by breakage, or theft on the way (no uncommon occurrence), the brandy which I sell at Rs. 27 per dozen, costs me delivered into store Rs. 25 as. 4; that sold at Rs. 24 costs me Rs. 22. Champagnes, of which I import largely, cost me delivered into store Rs. 36, exclusive of ullage or breakage, for what I deliver to my customers at Rs. 40 per dozen guaranteed sound. Other wines and spirits in similar proportions.

Every tradesman in India can tell, too, of heavy losses from his careful provision of a choice of goods of the newest style, and of the utter impossibility of avoiding such losses. Here there can be no "selling off at reduced prices" by which the English tradesman recovers at least the cost of the residue of his "season's stock," as there is no class to buy these remainders except the petty native shopkeeper, and he will only buy when it is literally given away at auction. But beyond all these reasons why European goods must be always charged at higher rates in India than at home, are certain considerations, beneath the notice, perhaps, of so exalted a personage as this redresser of public wrongs, but still I venture to think not unworthy the attention of just and sensible men.

1. Goods (I speak of general European goods) imported from England incur charges of over 30 per cent., *without any allowance for absolute loss, breakage, or deterioration*, before coming into the consignee's possession.

2. The expense of living in India is at least twice that of living in England.

3. Few men can live long in India without constant change to Europe.

4. All upper assistants must be imported, at considerable expense, from England.

5. Assistants will not come out to India for less than double or treble the salaries given to them at home at commencement, and liberal yearly increase secured to them by legal agreement.

6. At least 10 per cent of assistants so obtained turn out badly and must be sent home again; and at least another 20 per cent. are not worth more than half the pay secured to them for a term of years by a legal agreement.

7. At best we all are but strangers and sojourners in the land; and we tradesmen will no more waste our brains and toil (which, exerted at home, or in a congenial climate, might have secured to us competence and a happy old age) sacrifice health, and shorten our lives as residence in India does, for an inadequate return, than will civil servants, officers, engineers, contractors, or even philanthropic journalists; and who is to compel us to do so? But, Sir, so far from no reduction having been made from the prices of 10 or 20 years ago, the present charges by Bombay tradesmen do not average more than the 11 or 12 annas for the English shillings worth laid down by your writer as the outside allowable "*exaction*."

I think, Mr. Editor, that I have said enough to convince the most prejudiced that in this, as in most cases the d —— l is not so black as he is painted, but I must trouble you and your readers with yet one more word. An old proverb (clever and to the point, as are most of its genus) tells us that, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander;" and I shall be glad to learn why I must pay a newspaper proprietor in India for his wares four or six times the price of the best daily London journals. A truthful answer to this question will refute the reasoning (!) of the article under consideration.

I would not have you forget either that your paper and ink are free of the duty levied upon the miscellaneous goods imported by a

22nd May. BOMBAY TRADESMAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In perusing your article in this day's issue upon the high rates of domestic prices, an idea forced itself upon me that the very best cure for the evil is co-operation.

Let a public co-operative society be established in Bombay with suitable shops, godowns, office, &c., for the purpose of importing direct from England wines, beer, spirits, hams, bacon, cheese, oilman's stores, fancy goods, wearing apparel, drapery, &c., drugs and other necessaries of life, retailing the same at reasonable rates to shareholders and *non-shareholders* alike. A profit of 20 per cent upon the cost, including import expenses of the goods, would, it is presumed, pay the working expenses and allow for a fair dividend to the shareholders.

There is sufficient spare capital easily obtainable in Bombay for the establishment of such an institution, and the well known success that has invariably attended co-operative schemes should be a sufficient guarantee, to induce the public to speculate in shares.

Such an institution, to meet the wants of the day, should be complete, having its purveying, clothing, and chemical departments, and worked entirely on the ready money principle; employés should be thoroughly competent and liberally paid, and supervised by a committee of management or board of directors able and willing to discharge the duties incumbent on them.

There is no need to comment on the rapid strides co-operation has made at home, or the benefits it has conferred on the working classes, who have the credit of originating it, as well as the middle classes, civil servants, &c., who have lately tried the experiment with marked success in London, to encourage Bombay in making the experiment. At out-stations railway employés have tried it on a small scale, and had no reason to regret, but rather to rejoice; therefore, why not Bombay, with its larger European population, succeed?

No better remedy can be suggested to check the still increasing ratio of domestic expenses—and prices will continue to rise in proportion to the increase in the number of buyers.

The writer has had upon several occasions to pay as much 12 and 1400 per cent on English prices for trifling necessaries purchased in Bombay, and could quote instances where he has saved fully 60 per cent by indenting upon England.

Of course we may expect a large amount of opposition from shopkeepers to such a scheme, because it would affect their interests; but the more material interests to be considered in *this* instance is the buyers (more numerous than shopkeepers) who by becoming their own shop-keepers would prove the truth of the old saying that "You are never so well served as when you serve yourself." The above ideas of a very humble

tors, and specially to the honorary secretary. Messrs Dinsha Dorabji Metha and Dadabai Pestonji were re-appointed auditors for the current year, and the following were declared as members of the new managing committee :—Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Messrs. Dosabhai Framjee Karaka, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Narayen Dinanathjee, Bal Mangesh Wagle, and Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

This was all the business.

MAHABLESHWUR.

MAY 20TH.—The second Assembly came off at the new Frere Institute on the evening of the 18th instant. The arrangements were much better than on the former occasion, and there was no interruption to the night's festivities. To mention who were there would only be going through the list of residents already published. The dancing was kept up with spirit until 3. A.M.

A fine piece of land near "Westwood" has been selected for a cricket ground, but unfortunately too late to be of use this season, for want of cricket kit. This will be remedied next season, and all the requisites for a station Gymkhana will be amply provided for from the funds at our disposal. The unfortunate collapse of the Katraj tunnel, at a time when the visitors were making arrangements to return, has spread almost a panic here. People naturally ask why the blasting operations at the tunnel could not have been postponed until everyone got down. Already we hear of ladies and children having been detained there without food for hours, until the coachman was sent off to Poona, on one of the carriage horses, to bring another carriage to take the passengers in.

We are not without indications of the approaching monsoon, light vapouring clouds pass over frequently, especially towards evening, and the full moon may look down on a pretty state of confusion at the Katraj ghaut unless something is speedily done to open out the road. Of course every one will be in a hurry to get away at the same time. Water has been very scarce on these hills this year, such a dry season has not been known for many years. Advantage has been taken of the low state of the wells to clean some of them out, Bishop Harding's well amongst the number. What about the lake supply, does any of your readers ask? Well, "least said soonest mended," is an old and wise saying, but the authorities here do not intend to mend the *new* bund, which has allowed all the water to slip through. A new bund is to be constructed at a cost of, I don't know, how many thousands, and what was spent on this work two or three years ago will no doubt be counted *experiment* expenses. Government should ponder this well before building barracks at Paunchgunny or Manderdeo. Water may be plentiful on the hills for several years consecutively, yet the garrison may be subject to a water famine at any time.—*Deccan Herald.*

A DIVORCE CASE.

HIGH COURT, N. W. PROVINCES.

BATTERSBY *vs.* BATTERSBY AND CRAWFORD.

Mr. Millett, barrister, for petitioner.

Mr. Shircore, attorney, for Mrs. Battersby, who pleaded condonation since the adultery.

Co-respondent, absent.

Mr. Millett, before entering on the case, suggested to the Court that the case should be heard with closed doors.

Mr. Justice Turner—I am quite averse to the doors being closed. This is a court of justice, and the public should have free access to it. It would be expedient only in those cases where the application is made to have the marriage declared invalid by reason of certain causes for which neither party can be blamed, and when the enquiry would necessarily be painful, if made in public.

Mr. Millett observed that the particulars of this case had been before the public in several forms, and had indeed been worn threadbare. He would not take up the time of the Court by a long recapitulation of the circumstances that had brought the matter before the public. Suffice it to say that his client had married a Miss Bobinan at Monghyr in 1865 ; that he had lived happily with his wife some time, when she went to England, and returned to India a year afterwards. That unhappily for his client he made the acquaintance of Mr. Crawford, the co-respondent, who was a married man. That they had been on very friendly terms, till at last this friendship resulted in his wife leaving his protection and going to that of the co-respondent in August, 1867. That on that very day the co-respondent sent him a letter advising that he had taken over his wife criminal proceedings immediately followed at the Magistrate's Court, which resulted in a committal to the High Court of the co-respondent, and his subsequent conviction. Petitioner had also brought a civil action against the co-respondent in the Civil Court at Allahabad, and obtained a decree for Rs. 4,000 ; and it was in consequence of having had this sum awarded him that he did not now sue to recover damages against the co-respondent in this suit.

Mr. Justice Turner—As this suit is for a dissolution of marriage strict evidence of the marriage must be given, and I shall always require the strictest proof under such applications. I therefore make it known, as this is the first case, so that the Bar may be prepared in future cases.

Mr. Millett produced a copy of the marriage registrar's certificate of the marriage, and undertook (if it was considered necessary) to procure further evidence by the production of the original register, unless it had been forwarded to Calcutta.

Mr. Battersby, having been duly sworn, stated that he had been married at Monghyr; that he had lived happily with his wife till they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent ; that he had prosecuted him both criminally and by a civil action ; that after the conviction of the co-respondent his wife had written most penitent letters ; and, believing that she was really penitent, he had promised to take her back if she conducted herself properly and gave up all correspondence with co-respondent—if at the end of six months he had found a reformation he would restore her ; but six months had not elapsed when certain letters were forwarded to him by the co-respondent's wife that had been written to her husband by his wife, he had, therefore, abandoned all idea of a reconciliation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shircore—Admitted having written the letters shown him to his wife. Denied having renewed co-habitation since the trial of co-respondent. Admitted having had a private interview with his wife at Mr. Chill's ; but this was with a view of getting back co-respondent's presents. Denied having engaged himself to be married to a young lady, nor did he lead the young lady to believe he would marry her if the present marriage was dissolved, but admitted having said sweet things ; did write asking the young lady if she would marry him afterwards ; but the young lady had given no positive reply ; she stated that she would do something in the matter when the present marriage was dissolved. Could produce no letters, having torn up all he had had received from his wife. Had no letters to show that his wife had written to Crawford after the trial ; his wife declared in October last that she had written but one letter to Crawford, whereas he had since learnt that she kept up a regular correspondence to the day of his trial ; this caused him to change his mind as to taking her back.

Mr. John Thomas Moore swore to being present at the wedding. Mr. David Chill swore also to being present at the wedding of his adopted daughter, the petitioner's wife. Swore that neither on the 19th November nor on the 8th December were petitioner and his wife together for more than three or four minutes ; that the bed-room door, in which they were sitting, was open and leading into the dining-room, and Mrs. Herbert was constantly going backwards and forwards during the time.

Mrs. Herbert corroborated the evidence of Mr. Chill that petitioner and his wife were not together for more than three or four minutes, except when she went to her meals, at which she was not more than half an hour, and the door of the bed-room, in which they were, was open all the time.

This closed the petitioner's case.

Mrs. Battersby was then duly sworn. She presented a most painful spectacle,—her voice was scarcely audible, and she was suffering from extreme nervousness. She stated that her husband had promised forgiveness ; that during the trial of co-respondent and immediately afterwards he wrote most affectionate letters and had renewed cohabition shortly after the trial, on a Sunday, the 8th December. That her husband was very nearly the whole of that day in her bedroom. That she had no further correspondence with the co-respondent from the day her husband had promised forgiveness. She had since then been living with her mother in Calcutta. Had had little or no support from her husband,—nothing since February, 1868.

Mr. Justice Turner commented strongly on the nature of the evidence given by Mrs. Battersby.

Mr. Shircore said he had no further evidence at present ; but if the Court would give further time he would be able, he thought, to produce stronger evidence to show that Mr. Battersby was fully aware of the full extent of his wife's faults ; that he only now asserts that he was not, because circumstances had altered, and he wished to marry another person.

The Court granted a fortnight time's to enable both parties to bring other evidence.

INDIAN ACCOUNTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th April, Mr. E. Hamilton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that considerable dissatisfaction existed in India at the want of detail in the accounts of the home charges ; whether the accounts of these charges, as laid before Parliament were circulated by the Indian Government for the information of the public in India ; and whether any representations regarding further detail had been made to the Secretary of State by the Indian Government.

Mr. Grant Duff said, in reply to his hon. friend's third question, he had to state that no representations requesting further detail had been made to the Secretary of State by the Indian Government. In reply to his hon. friend's last question, he had to say that the accounts of these charges, as laid before Parliament, were published at length in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the public in India. In reply to his first question, he observed some dissatisfaction did exist in India at the supposed want of detail in the accounts of the home charges, but that dissatisfaction, so far as he could discover, was founded simply upon a misconception with regard to the amount of the information which was annually laid before the public. At the same time, if the Indian Government had reason to think that the Indian public really wanted further information about the home charges, they could, of course, give it ; but, if it did, its appetite for figures must, he thought, be preternatural. (A laugh.)

LORD STANLEY'S SYMPATHIES.

It has always been alleged in this country that Lord Stanley is not sufficiently demonstrative in his sympathies ; and it is therefore with pleasure we find in the correspondence with British ministers and agents in foreign countries relating to slave trade recently printed, a despatch from his lordship which shows that he is not deficient in that benevolence which goes so far to secure the success of our statesmen. It seems that in Creek Town, in Africa, they are not fond of children ; indeed, their dislike to them is so great that it has been their practice to kill twin babies, and banish their mothers from the town. King John Eyo V., who is described by Consul Livingstone as "one of the best African Kings he ever met," has thrown cold water on this custom, and has so far succeeded in modifying the fashion that he has suppressed the slaughter of the innocents, though the expulsion of the mothers, the real offenders, still continues. Consul Livingstone took upon himself the responsibility of informing the King that it would gratify the British Government to hear that the mothers were allowed to return to their houses, "as it seemed unfair to punish mothers, and not fathers as well." That question is not indisputable ; but it is nevertheless satisfactory to know that Lord Stanley, in a dispatch dated Febraury 14, 1868, approves Consul Livingstone's "having used his good offices with the King to procure the abolition of the barbarous custom of banishing mothers of twin children."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE COUNTESS D'ALTEYRAC.

In the matter of the Countess d'Alteyrac, otherwise Willoughby, an application was made to Mr. Commissioner Holroyd at the Court of Bankruptcy on April 30. The lady named, who had been made bankrupt, was in custody of the sheriffs, not in the debtors' prison, but at a place in Chancery-lane, known as Bream's-buildings, and she now applied for an order for her release from custody, under the 112th sec. of the Act of 1849. Her ladyship's name had recently been before the public in connection with the proceedings in another court, which were taken against Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. She is described as Junia Maria d'Alteyrac, of 32 Park-street, Grosvenor-square, commonly known as the Countess d'Alteyrac, otherwise Willoughby, of no occupation, now a prisoner for debt in Bream's buildings. She ascribes her failure to insufficiency of income, law expenses, and pressure of creditors. The detaining creditors are Mr. E. Duggleby, lodging-house keeper, of Gower-street, whose debt is £38, and the London and South Western Bank, Regent-street, £103. The total debts are £5,174. The principal creditors are—M. de Longchamps, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, £2,560 ; and Messrs. Little and Co., of Sloane-street, Chelsea, £602. The application was opposed on behalf of the detaining creditors. The bankrupt, in examination, stated that she was entitled under the award of Mr. Vernon Harcourt to £100 a month from a nobleman, £5,000 down, and £1,000 a year for rent. Hitherto she had only received about £500. Most of her debts had been contracted since the award. The house in Park-street which she occupied was half furnished. She had no intention of leaving the country. In support of the application, Dr. Ferriani was called, and deposed that the bankrupt was suffering from nervous debility, and that her longer confinement would endanger her life. Her nervous debility arose from disease. It was asked that the bankrupt should be required to give bail ; but his honour said that, looking at the facts which had been disclosed as to the award, he did not think this necessary, and he ordered the release asked for.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE REV. W. J. E. BENNETT.

SIR ROBERT PHILLIMORE, the Dean of Arches, delivered judgment on April 30 in the case of Shephard *v.* the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome.

The Dean of Arches said that an application had been made to the court to accept letters of request from the Bishop of Bath and Wells in the case of Shephard *v.* the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, the vicar of Frome, under the 13th section of the 3rd and 4th Vict., c. 86, called the Church Discipline Act. It appeared from the recital in these letters that the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, was charged with having committed an offence against the laws ecclesiastical in the publication of a work on the subject of the Holy Eucharist. His preferment was in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and if the accused clerk were to be proceeded against criminally it would be necessary that the case should be taken to the diocese of Bath and Wells. The book, however, was published in the diocese of London, and the late Bishop of London issued a commission to ascertain whether there was any case for further inquiry. The commissioners found that there was, and that decision was filed in the diocese of Bath and Wells, according to the requirements of the statute, and it became necessary that any further proceedings should be taken by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The 11th section provided that the bishop should proceed to consider the matter with three assessors, and the 13th section provided that it should be lawful for the bishop, either in the first instance to hear the case, or to send it by letters of request to the court of appeal of the province. The Bishop of Bath and Wells had availed himself of this latter alternative, and had sent the case to the Court of Arches. The statute did not empower the bishop to send the case *simpliciter* but by request, and if he (the Dean) accepted the letters the accused clerk (Mr. Bennett) would be cited to that court. It had been urged that these letters of request were not in truth letters of request but letters of command, and that the Dean of Arches had no option but to accept them. He was about to express his opinion on the soundness of that argument, and it would be necessary to state at some length the premises on which it was founded. First of all, it would be well to consider the position of the law. It was the plain duty of every bishop, having regard to the nature of his office, and to the solemn engagements entered into at his consecration, to maintain in his diocese ecclesiastical discipline, and especially in matters of heresy, and such was the nature of the present charge. If the argument addressed to him was sound every bishop in the province of Canterbury might of his own motion throw the heaviest cases upon the Court of Arches, without any power on the part of that court to refuse. It was not, it was said, even necessary for the bishop to state the reasons, and thus an inferior officer might send what amounted to a command to a superior officer, the archbishop of the province being represented in that court. The Dean of Arches examined at great length some important cases bearing on the point, and said that letters of request had been considered imperative *ex debito justitiæ*. He did not say that the Court of Arches had power to refuse letters of request without appeal. Under the law which prevailed before the passing of the Church Discipline Act, the Court of Arches had a power to refuse letters of request unless it was satisfied of their necessity, and he did not see anything in the Church Discipline Act which took away that discretion. That statute had given the bishop greater personal power than he before possessed, and it gave him greater power in the way of obtaining assistance. He might hear a case, or he might send it by letters of request to the court of the province, but the Act nowhere said that the judge was bound to accept them. These letters of request were tended to him in connection with some of the most awful mysteries of our religion, and surely these were matters with which a bishop was peculiarly qualified to deal. He must decline to accept them, therefore, until some good reason was shown.

PARISIAN POLITICS.

"CONJECTURE is rife," says the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "as to the causes which led the French Emperor suddenly to abandon his pretensions on Belgium. In some quarters it is asserted that his Majesty has only laid aside and not renounced his designs, and those who know the character of the Chief of the State will at once recognize the probability of this conjecture. The *Temps* thinks that the Emperor was influenced by an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, and it is elsewhere declared that his Majesty has been again agitating the question of the Rhine boundary 'which has become a dynastical necessity,' and, consequently, considered it useless to push the Belgian question any further for the moment. The statement that the Rhine boundary question is again under consideration has probably arisen from the fact of Prince Charles of Prussia's visit here being followed by the arrival of M. Benedetti from Berlin. The public was astonished this morning (April 29) at reading a Liberal article in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, signed 'Robert Mitchell.' Some months ago M. Mitchell was driven from the chief semi-official organ of the Government by M. Rouher, and now he returns in triumph and hoists the standard of the *tiers-parti* ; the defection of the *Constitutionnel* on the eve of the elections is a serious affair, but the fact is that semi-official writing does not pay, and the shareholders of the paper prefer dividends to defending the Imperial policy. M. Henri Rochefort, whose *Lanterne* celebrity almost equals that of Abbé Maury, is decidedly coming forward for one of the seats of Paris ; he has just written a letter stating that the various fines and terms of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced have not interfered with his civil rights. 'The Government,' he writes, 'reserves the faculty of demanding from the Chamber an authorization, which it alone can grant, to have me arrested on the day I take my seat. But in addition to the fact that the Chamber might refuse this request, it would not hurt the democratic interest if a representative of Paris were to pass two years and a half in Sainte-Pélagie.' It is a curious fact that M. Haussmann is said to have done more than any one else to make the Government unpopular in the capital. He asserts that Paris has been embellished without any extraordinary tax having been levied on the inhabitants, gliding over the fact that house property has risen in value from 2,557,000,000 to 5,957,000,000 francs, and that taxation has increased at a similar ratio, or very nearly so. We learn from the Vosges that M. Ravinal, who nearly beat the official candidate at the last elections is again coming forward for that department. M. Ravinal was formerly an inspector of finance, but was removed from his post for having presumed to desire to succeed his father in the representation without the consent of the Minister.—The 'Society of Men of Letters' has at length decided that gentlemen attached to the censorship shall no longer belong to their body : as M. Edouard Lockroy urged, it would be difficult for the grand huntsman and the rabbits of the Imperial preserves to live together in amity, but not more so the author and the censor."

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE East Indian Railway Company have issued a circular to the shareholders notifying the issue of the £1,000,000 of N. extension capital guaranteed 5 per cent. which was authorised at the meeting of proprietors held on the 31st December last. The following is an extract :—"The board of directors of the East Indian Railway Company have authority from the Secretary of State to issue 50,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, in terms of the contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council, at a premium of £1 per share, and I am instructed to offer you an allotment of —— shares in respect of your present holding. If you accept the allotment, a deposit of £5 per share with the premium of £1 per share, in all —— must be paid on or before the 11th of May next, at the Public Drawing Office of the Bank of England upon presentation of this letter and annexed receipt, and failing payment on that date the allotment will be cancelled. Further calls of £5 per share will be made at intervals of about three months from the 11th May next. The board are not prepared to receive payments in anticipation of the said calls. In the event of your being desirous of taking a larger or less proportion than your rateable allotment, you will be good enough to inform me on or before the 11th May next. The shares will be denominated 'N' extension shares."

CHARGE AGAINST MAJOR-GENERAL PEARS.

CAPTAIN TRAPAUD, Marquis de St. Maurice, applied to Mr. Arnold at Westminster Police-court, on April 28, for a summons for forgery against Major-General Pears. He stated that Mr. Selfe had advised him to do so on April 10, and the circumstances were as follows :—Blackstone commentaries set forth that "forgery was the making or alteration of writing to the prejudice of another's right," and Major-General Pears had caused to be altered the correct date of his (the Marquis's) retirement from the Madras army on the June 10, 1845, to the incorrect date of June 30, 1838, in the second column of the "East India Register" for 1866, by such means altering the date which was correct in a previous register, and deprived him of his half-pay as a regimental captain, retired April 16, 1845, he having attained that rank on January 24, 1845, at that time suffering under mental derangement produced by sunstroke in India. He cited the 33rd Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 70, to show his right, that Act, having been repealed by 21st and 22nd Vict. cap. 106, which had the same powers transferred. After the abolition of the Hon. East India Company, Colonel Sykes, the late chairman, had confirmed his right, but the Duke of Argyll now refused to agitate the question, acting on the register which had been compiled by Major-General Pears. Mr. Arnold said the statement in the book could not deprive him of any right to which he was entitled, nor alter his legal position, if he had evidence and documents to substantiate his claim, even if it were altered intentionally : then, again, it would be very difficult to show that Major-General Pears had made or altered the entry, and under all the circumstances, it could not amount to a forgery in law, and therefore he must refuse the application of the Marquis. Captain Trapaud thanked his worship and retired.

A ROMANCE AND A TRAGEDY.

THE *Memphis Avalanche* of the 8th inst. says :—"At some distance from Grand Gulf reside two respectable families, those of Cushing and Andrews. Miss Andrews was a lovely girl of seventeen, well accomplished and of unusually fascinating manners. Mr. Cushing's son, a youth of twenty, had been attached to her from their early childhood, and as he grew older his affection became an ardent absorbing passion. A short time ago he made a formal offer of his hand, when, to his intense disappointment and mortification, his offer was firmly though courteously refused. He brooded over his ill-rewarded passion and became a prey to jealousy, and at length left the neighbourhood, vowing madly that he would come back and take his revenge. On Sunday last he returned, and riding up to Mr. Andrews' house he begged to see Miss Andrews at the door without alighting. She came out, when he suddenly produced a pistol, fired, shooting her through the body, and she fell on her face and died without a struggle. The murderer rode frantically away, but Miss Andrews' brother, breathing fury toward the murderer of his sister, sprang on a horse and followed. He came up with Cushing as the latter was crossing a creek and fired at him. Cushing jumped from his horse and took shelter in the bank. Andrews did the same. A parley ensued, and the two young men agreed to fight according to the code—to leave the cover, fire, advance, and fire, and again advance, firing until one of them should fall. At the first fire Cushing received a mortal wound in the left shoulder, but the men continued to near each other and fire until their revolvers were empty. When assistance arrived Cushing lay dead, with four bullets in his body. Andrews had received three shots in his breast. He was able to tell how the fight had taken place, when he also expired."

THE BISHOP OF CORK AND THE PRESS.

THE Bishop of Cork (says a home paper) feels acutely the sting of some observations made by the London press on certain language attributed to him by the reporters of Cork, but which he repudiates. At a meeting of the Irish Society, held in the Rotundo, his Lordship alluded to the matter, and contradicted the reports in the following terms :—"A public man is public property, and, so to speak, a bishop is sacred property. For my part, I do not deprecate any raking or tearing that I may get so long as it is fair ; but these are what men call evil times, and I fear that there are evil tongues and some evil pens at work. I will not say evil reporters. I will read for you printed pragraphs which have been sent to me from England, having appeared in papers there, purporting to contain something said by me at a recent meeting in the South :—'At a recent meeting, the Bishop of Cork concluded his speech by saying, "They talk of bills and bills, but Bill Gladstone and his bill may go to the ——." ' You know what that means. Then the paragraph continues :—'At this meeting the proceedings terminated with singing the Doxology.' All I can say is that, if I had spoken these words, I should not have allowed the Doxology to be sung. The second paragraph, from another paper, is a little diversified, and apparently came from Cork, for it ran :—'At a recent meeting in the city, his Lordship delivered an address. He said they talked of bills and bills, but Billy Gladstone might go to the devil with his bill. This meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology.' I will now read my reply, which I hope the reporters will publish, in justice to me :—'This sentence I never used. These words or words embodying such sentiment as they do, I never used. The sentiment expressed in them or implied by them I utterly abhor. Such words I would not use. "I could not use ; such sentiment I could not entertain towards the meanest creature that lives ; and how far less towards the eminent person to whom they refer.' "

PENNY POSTAGE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE following is a copy of an official letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a penny postage to and from the United States of America, and the despatch from the American Government to him on the same subject—

Legation of the United States, London, April 12, 1869.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship will no doubt remember that soon after I received a despatch from my Government on the subject of a cheaper oceanic letter postage between our two countries, I brought it to the attention of your lordship as the best means of promoting the object. As the matter is now being considered by Parliament, I deem it my duty to place a copy of the despatch in your lordship's hands, that you may be able, should it be called for, to communicate it to Parliament. That an increase in the letter correspondence between our countrymen, certain to be the result of a lower rate of postage than is now charged, will not only promote trade, but cultivate a mutual friendly feeling, there can be no doubt. And as such results would ensure to the benefit of both nations by greatly promoting their power, prosperity, and happiness, I trust that the measure favoured by my Government, will receive the sanction of your's.—Renewing, &c.,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Department of State, Washington, January, 21, 1869.

SIR,—Having submitted to theHonourable Alexander W. Randall, the Postmaster-General of the United States, your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing a communication addressed to you by the Honourable Messrs. Towers, Bazley, Hadfield, Dalglish, and many other distinguished members of the Parliament of Great Britain, recommending the adoption of a penny oceanic postage, I have now to state in reply that the General Postal Department of the United States has always favoured the establishment of cheap rates of letter postage between this country and Great Britain and Ireland. The Postmaster-General is gratified that this reform is advocated by statesmen so well qualified to appreciate its importance, and trusts that they may be successful in inducing the General Post Department at London to consent to a further reduction of the rate of international letterpostage to the lowest practicable standard. In negotiating the present Convention, it was proposed and urged by our Postal Department to reduce the existing rate of international postage, when her Majesty's authorities declined to make any reduction, but engaged to take the subject under consideration at the expiration of twelve months from the date at which the Convention took effect. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement of the views of your Government as may in your judgment be judicious and proper.—I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Constantinople ; and Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 22nd May, via Russia, 21st May.

AKOLA 24th, 6 A.M.—Office closed this day.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 19th, 22th, 21st, and 22nd.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 53	0 45
" Calcutta	1 74	0 46

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

THE Duke of Hamilton.—It is announced, on good authority, that the Duke of Hamilton will retire from the turf. His stud of horses will shortly be put up for public sale.—*Glasgow Herald.*

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

(Saturday Review, April 24.)

THOUGH the racing in the Craven week was comparatively uneventful, there was excitement enough in connexion with the leading favourites for the Two Thousand and the Derby to atone for any dulness that might have been experienced on the Heath. It is unnecessary to say that the best public performs of last year were, beyond all question, Belladrum, Wild Oats, and Pero Gomez. Opinions were much divided as to the comparative merits of the two latter, who ran a dead heat for the Criterion Stakes, and each had a large body of enthusiastic supporters ; but all collateral running tends to show that Belladrum's achievements last year were quite unrivalled, and that, had he come to the post for the Two Thousand fit and well, he must have had very little to fear from any of his antagonists. The fatality, however, that for years past has visited Mr. Merry's three-year-olds has not been wanting on this occasion. At least it is impossible to explain all that has happened in connexion with Belladrum without taking for granted that he has been the victim of some casualty that renders his chance for either of the great three-year-old events hopeless. Whether his wind or his legs are affected it is impossible to say with certainty, for the horse is guarded with the utmost care, and no authentic information can be obtained ; but we do not believe that his owner would, by his silence, give consent to the hostility directed against his horse, unless that hostility were justified by the actual circumstances of the case. And if that justification exists, all that we can say is that the sooner the pen is put through his name the better. The case of Wild Oats stands on a different footing. The Wild Dayrells have been singularly unlucky as three-year-olds, and good judges have all along doubted whether Wild Oats would stand training. His leg, which has for weeks given his trainer considerable anxiety, gave way in the early part of last week, and a notice to that effect, signed by the Duke of Newcastle, was posted. The notice stated further that, in the opinion of his trainer, it was almost impossible to bring Wild Oats to the post for the Two Thousand Guineas, but that, the Duke of Hamilton being abroad and having given no authority on the subject, no further steps could be taken. Of course, after this public notification, the horse cannot be allowed by his owner to start for the Two Thousand, and he will no doubt be scratched as soon as the Duke of Hamilton can be apprised of what has happened. While on this subject we must remark, as the Duke of Hamilton's exclusion from the Jockey Club has been commented on in many quarters with much indignation, that an owner of racehorses who apparently cares so little about the interests of the sport as to absent himself on the eve of one of the most important events of the year, for which his representative is a great public favourite, without leaving any instructions for the guidance of those entrusted with the management of his stable, is hardly likely to be a valuable accession to the supreme council of the Turf.

The Craven week thus witnessed the downfall of Belladrum and Wild Oats, and in addition was distinguished by the re-appearance of the third great public performer of 1868. And if Pero Gomez had failed to sustain his reputation, the unprecedented event would have happened of all three leading favourites being overthrown in a single week. The Biennial for three-year-olds was in truth the race of the week, and though in former years moderate horses, like Kangaroo and Ceylon, have carried it off, the *calibre* of the competitors this year and in 1868 was very different, and such as to elevate it into an event of first-class importance. Last year Blue Gown and The Earl met for the first and only time, and the Derby winner was accidentally defeated by a neck. This year Sir Joseph Hawley challenged again with Pero Gomez, and won by a similar distance. Only six ran, and of those Tenedos cannot be thoroughly trained, and Amazone and Cicely had no pretensions to compete in such company. The battle was between three—Pero Gomez, Rywarth, and Duke of Beaufort. Pero Gomez whipped round just as the flag fell, and lost quite two lengths start. The race was run at a slow pace, so much so that they were all in it at the Bushes ; but it was evident that Pero Gomez could have gone to the front at any moment, and indeed appeared to be kept back with difficulty from doing so. Ryshworth was done with in the Abingdon bottom, and the issue was left to Duke of Beaufort and Pero Gomez. The Duke had a slight advantage half-way up the hill, but Wells was merely waiting on him till the proper moment, and directly he let out Pero, his superior stride told, and though Duke of Beaufort ran stoutly and gamely, he had not the ghost of a chance of overhauling his antagonist. Whenever a race is won by a neck only there are naturally various and conflicting opinions, and the balance on this occasion was decidedly not in favour of the winner. Pero Gomez, indeed, found but few friends among the Newmarket critics, who, we should say, prefer that which pleases the eye to that which is efficient for sound honest work. Now Pero Gomez is no beauty. He is a common-looking horse, decidedly, with straight shoulders, and drooping quarters, and very upright pasterns. But if he is not lovely to look at, he is an unmistakeably good one to go. He runs generously and gamely, and is a horse of perfect temper—in itself no slight recommendation. He could have left his horses at any moment in the Biennial, despite his bad start, and we think that he won with the very greatest ease, though the verdict was only a neck. He can be made some pounds better by the Derby day, and we think he is almost certain to beat Duke of Beaufort wherever they meet, though Mr. Brayley's horse also is susceptible of improvement, but not of so much as Pero Gomez. As for Ryshworth, we would never trust a bad-tempered horse. He was, it is true, quite unfit to run, having only been at work for a few weeks ; and there will no doubt be quite a different horse at Epsom, as far as condition goes. He is also a fine mover, and perfectly sound ; but he has a lively recollection of those two severe struggles with Belladrum last year, and we doubt whether he will exert himself to struggle again on any future occasion. One could not help remembering, after looking at the good simple case Belladrum cantered away from him last autumn, Mr. Brayley's horse—though well, and trusted by his owner—never being able to extend Mr. Merry's champion : and we are still of opinion that, with all his weight, Belladrum would as nearly as possible have won the Middle Park plate. Such reflections are useless now, however ; and it only remains for us to express our belief that Pero Gomez passed through his ordeal last week quite satisfactorily, and is fully entitled to the position he holds as first favourite for the Derby.

The two-year-old racing of the week showed the early runners of the year to be still invincible, Stephanotis winning two races, and Elferon and Atlantis one each. But undoubtedly the best two-year-old winner of the week was Lord Stamford's Normanby, by Thormandy out of Emily, who is good-looking, a good mover, and having improved already vastly since early spring, will very likely improve still more. With good luck he will hold a distinguished place among the two-year-olds of 1869. Baron Rothschild also has two very promising youngsters in Moonstone and the filly by King Tom out of Blooming Heather, who will be getting into form when the precocious winners of the early prizes are stale and jaded. Elferon, for instance, is evidently getting tired of such constant work.

Of the handicaps we need only mention one, the Newmarket Handicap. There was a fair field of a dozen, of better class than usual—Lancet, Alpenstock, Gondolier, Restitution, Cecil, Mariner, Géant des Batailles, and Curio being the most noteworthy. The easy victory of Lancet was not a little surprising, considering her recent defeats and the amount of work she has done this year ; but distance is evidently no object to her as, in addition to her previous victories, she was tried with Blueskin from the Ditch in at the beginning of the week, and neither the horse nor the mare was any the worse for the exertion. Though the distance of the Newmarket Handicap course has been reduced from a mile and three-quarters to a mile and a-half, the really severe part remains intact, and the absence of a quarter of a mile on the Flat is a matter of no consequence. Only Lancet and Alpenstock were left with any chance at the top of the Cambridgeshire hill, and though the latter ran gamely enough, he could not concede 10 lbs. to the mare, who won by two lengths with plenty in hand. We will not say much about the respective positions occupied by the remainder, as, with the exception of Géant des Batailles, it is not absolutely necessary to believe that, under the circumstances, they hurried themselves very much.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN NEAME.

On Saturday morning, 17th April, a general court-martial assembled in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, for the trial of Captain Albert Neame, 2nd battalion 16th Foot, against whom several charges were preferred.

The court was composed of the following officers :—President : Colonel Knox, C.B., 2nd battalion 9th Regiment ; Lieutenant-Colonels E. S. Burnaby, Grenadier Guards ; J. R. Turnbull, 1st Dragoon Guards ; F. F. Hamilton, 2nd battalion 4th Foot ; Major E. T. Brooke, R.E. ; Captains J. D. G. Higgon, R.A. ; C. P. Stokes, 2nd battalion 4th Foot ; R. C. F. Gernon, 2nd battalion 9th Foot ; F. Kelsall, 2nd battalion 16th Foot ; F. Trotter, Grenadier Guards ; and J. Mather, 14th Hussars.

Colonel W. C. Bancroft, 16th Regiment, prosecuted ; Colonel Nugent acted as Deputy Judge-Advocate ; and Captain Morley, 9th Regiment, assisted the prisoner, who was also advised by Mr. Clay, solicitor.

The following were the charges against Captain Neame :—1st, Scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in the mess-room of his battalion, at Richmond Barracks, Dublin, on the 20th February, 1869, in the presence of several of his brother officers, said to Captain Norman Griffith, 2nd battalion 16th Regiment, "You d—d drunken captain, you want to be kicked," and for having kicked the said Captain Griffith. 2nd, Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having, in Richmond Barracks, on the 20th February, 1869, when struck by the said Captain Norman Griffith, omitted to place him in arrest or to report the matter to superior authority. 3rd, Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, for having, when asked by Captain Ingles, his superior officer, what had caused his nose to bleed, wilfully made the following false statement in reply :—"I hit my nose against the chimney-piece, and made it bleed."

The prisoner entered a protest against his trial before the court-martial on the grounds that the chief act charged against him was intended to be, and was received as a jest, and that it was not committed in a mess-room regularly formed.

The following evidence was given.

Captain Samuel Pullin, 2nd battalion 16th Regiment, examined by the prosecutor—I was in the mess-room of Richmond Barracks about midnight of the 20th February last ; Mr. Tabb and Mr. Beare of my battalion were present, and Captain Griffith with Captain Neame came into the room about ten minutes after ; Captain Ingles and Captain Teversham entered later ; while standing next the fire Captain Griffith addressing me, said—"Well, Sam, when are you coming up to my room to supper ;" Captain Neame, turning round, said to Captain Griffith, "Well, you d—d drunken captain ;" Captain Griffith said—"I am no drunken captain," after which Captain Neame repeated the same remark, which received a similar answer ; Captain Neame then said—"Would you like to be kicked?" Captain Griffith replied—"You won't do it, for if you did I would strike you on the face ;" Captain Griffith then turned his back and said—"You had better do it ;" Captain Neame then struck Captain Griffith with his knee, and Captain Griffith hit Captain Neame a light blow on the nose with his fist and caused it to bleed ; I considered the affair myself a joke ; a short time afterwards Captain Ingles came in and said to Captain Neame—"What is the matter with your nose ;" Captain Neame replied, "I hit it against the mantel-piece ;" Captain Griffith, who at that time was leaning against a table, hit his fist on his other hand, just as much as to say "I did it with this."

Cross-examined—The mess-room was not wholly furnished ; boxes were lying about, and the carpets, &c., were not laid ; some of the officers were smoking ; the depot had just arrived ; Dr. Sparrow was not present when the occurrence took place ; I have sworn that the word "d—d" was used ; I treated the affair at first as a joke, and thought until the blow was struck that the whole thing would end in play ; I did not think that Captain Griffith would strike the blow, else I should have prevented him ; I remarked to him that his conduct was very foolish ; it would have been my duty, had I considered Captain Neame's conduct scandalous or even unbecoming, to have ordered him under arrest to his quarters ; the affair did not resolve itself into a brawl ; it did not appear to me that Captain Ingles asked the prisoner what made his nose bleed either as his superior officer or officially ; even after the blow was struck by Captain Griffith I looked upon the thing as a joke.

Lieutenant Tabb deposed that on the evening in question Captain Griffith asked him to go to an oyster supper, and he asked Captain Pullin at the same time ; Captain Neame, who was sitting close by said to Captain Griffith "You are a damned ruffian, Captain," he did not remember what was said in reply or what was said afterwards ; he remembered seeing Captain Neame kicking Captain Griffith with his knee ; though it was done in fun ; Captain Griffith then struck Captain Neame on the nose with his fist ; Captain Neame's nose bled for some time ; when Captain Ingles entered he asked Captain Neame why his nose was bleeding, and the latter said in reply, "I struck my nose against the chimney-piece," or words to that effect ; Captain Griffith upon this pointed his clenched fist towards Captain Neame to show Captain Ingles how the affair occurred ; when Captain Griffith struck

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill, in the House of Lord on the 29th April,

Lord Cairns called attention to a question of considerable importance, the precise position and powers of the Secretary of State for India with respect to his Council, as regarded the revenues and expenditure of India. It was highly desirable that no misapprehension should exist on this subject, for nothing was more to be deprecated than that at a future period, through a careless interpretation of the present law, a misunderstanding should arise between the Secretary of State and his Council; but two very antagonistic views had been expressed on this point. The noble marquis (Salisbury), who had himself held the office of Secretary of State, in a speech delivered at Manchester last autumn, said it was to be regretted that, as he understood the law, a Secretary of State was liable to be checked with regard to any undertaking which he thought of importance, by the refusal of the Council to sanction the expenditure necessary for giving effect to that undertaking. The noble duke (Argyll) had, on the other hand, stated that, as he understood the law, the Secretary of State on this subject was supreme, with a trifling exception, as to grants of pensions and salaries. Now, the question depended upon two sentences in the Act of 1858, which brought the Government of India directly under the control of the Crown and of Parliament. It provided that a Secretary of State should perform all such powers and duties in any wise relating to the Government or revenues of India as had been exercised or performed either by the East India Company or the Board of Control, "save as herein otherwise provided." Now, a later section, the 41st, was in these terms:—

"The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council."

He should naturally have supposed that the phrase "grant or appropriation" had no limited or peculiar meaning, and that the section required the consent of a majority of the Council on any question of expenditure. If this was really the case, objection might fairly be taken to such an enactment, on the ground that the Secretary of State might be forced to inform Parliament that in his opinion certain expenditure was necessary for the good government and welfare of India, but that the majority of his Council, who were not responsible to Parliament, had overruled him. The noble duke, indeed, on introducing the present Bill, stated that if he believed the law to be in this state he should ask Parliament to modify it. It was clearly desirable to know what the law was, and if it required amendment the Bill afforded a convenient opportunity for making such amendment. The noble duke entertained no doubt that Parliament did not intend, in 1858, that the Secretary of State should be controlled by the Council on questions of finance, and though lawyers might say it was not necessary to insert a clause in an Act of Parliament to refer to what was said or done at the time, it was convenient to do so when the object was to arrive at a proper perception of the spirit which actuated the Legislature. Now, in 1858 three India Bills were introduced into the House of Commons, the first being that of Lord Palmerston's Government, and the noble duke said he had reason to believe that the Government never intended the Secretary of State to be controlled by Council on questions of finance. The noble duke, however, was, he thought, mistaken on this point, for Lord Palmerston, in introducing the Bill, stated that the full power of the president—his Bill proposed a president and a council of eight—would not extend to matters involving the expenditure of the Indian revenues, since for purposes of that kind it would be necessary that he should have the concurrence of four members of the Council to any proposal he might have to submit. The president and four members would of course form a majority of the Council and the Bill contained a clause giving effect to this proposal. Owing to the change of Government the Bill was not proceeded with, and a second Bill was introduced, but this was also abandoned, and a third Bill was that which ultimately became law, and now regulated the Government of India. In its original shape that Bill contained no check upon the Secretary of State in matters of expenditure. His noble friend, Lord Stanley, on moving the second reading, said—

"With regard to the question of finance, it was provided in the Bill of the noble lord (Palmerston) that no increase of expenditure should take place without the consent of four members of the Council. In omitting that provision we certainly did not do so from ignorance of the perils which may arise if an uncontrolled discretion of increasing expenditure be conferred upon a Minister, nor from any desire to assume that power to ourselves. But it appeared to us that such a provision was totally inadequate for the purpose aimed at. We thought a check of that nature would be illusory rather than real, and that being illusory, it would only serve as a screen, and would prevent the application of that other and more efficient kind of control upon which we rely. It seemed to us that the object would be better attained by that on which I think Parliament has a right to insist, and which Parliament has it in its own hands to secure,—namely, the regular, the periodical, and the minute publication of Indian accounts, and the submission of them to this House." Thus far there was a clear contrast between Lord Palmerston's Bill and the Bill No. 3, but this matter received much consideration, and on the 15th of June the noble viscount (Hali-fax), then a member of the House of Commons, made this remark:—

"If it was intended under the 39th clause" regulating the mode in which grants were to be made—"that the Secretary of State should have no power to order the payment of money at home without the consent of a majority, or at least a certain number, of the Council, all he had to say was that some words must be added to make the meaning clear. The clause, however, was confined to home expenditure, and did not touch the much larger item of Indian expenditure, on which there appeared to be absolutely no check whatever. At present the President of the Board of Control could certainly order an extraordinary expenditure for war purposes through the Secret Committee, which in itself was some sort of control, but with regard to ordinary expenditure he had not that power to increase a single salary except through the Court of Directors. But in this Bill there was no check whatever upon the Indian expenditure."

In the same debate Sir James Graham, who took a prominent part in the discussion on the subject, said—

"With regard to the home expenditure, he must say he did not find the words of the 39th clause, to which the noble lord (Stanley) had referred him, sufficiently explicit, and, with regard to the Indian expenditure, he did not find in the Bill any restraint whatever."

A number of amendments were then placed on the paper, especially by a member connected with the East India Company, proposing to restrict in the most severe way the action of the Secretary of State with reference to Indian expenditure; and before the Bill reached the next stage, Lord Stanley placed on the table a despatch from the Court of Directors, together with a paper of amendments prepared by him in consequence of the objections which had been offered to the Bill. The despatch recommended that financial matters should be dealt with exceptionally, and that the Secretary of State should not, on those matters as on others be able to set aside the opinion of his Council; one of the reasons urged for this being that the propriety of this had been recognized in Lord Palmerston's Bill, and that its omission in the third Bill must have proceeded from inadvertence. Lord Stanley, accordingly, included in his amendment that which ultimately became the 41st section of the Bill, which he had already quoted. The change thus proposed in the Bill attracted its due share of attention, and in committee, on the 2nd of July, the noble earl, then Lord John Russell, said—

"The noble lord (Stanley), at the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman the member for Carlisle and others, proposed a clause that the Secretary of State should not be able to dispose of the revenues of India without the consent of the majority of the Council. The hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen had said that the Burmese war cost £9,000,000, and that the expense had been incurred in consequence of an order of the Minister for India alone, and yet it was said that £10,000 was not to be spent without the consent of the Council."

Mr. Roebuck, too, he remembered said the whole thing was a sham, for that while appointing a responsible Minister, he was not to be allowed to spend any money without the concurrence of his Council, who would check him at every turn. The clause, however, was passed by the House of Commons, and on the second reading of the Bill in their lordships' House, the noble earl opposite (Granville) pointed out with great ability what he regarded as its defects, some of which were perhaps more perceptible now than at that time. Alluding to the way in which the Secretary of State would be placed at the mercy of his Council with regard to finance, the noble earl said—

"With regard to the very difficult and complicated question of restriction upon expenditure, here again we proposed that no increased charges should be made on the revenues of India, except with the consent of the majority of the Council. The present Government, in their first Bill, entirely omitted this restriction. The noble earl (Derby) shakes his head; but the Bill in this respect has undergone such a change that the restriction which it proposes is much more stringent than that which we proposed. It goes to this extent, that there shall be no appropriation of the revenues of India without the consent of the majority of the Council. In fact, if they choose to fully exercise their powers, they can, like the House of Commons, 'stop the supplies,' and so put a stop to the proceedings of the Government altogether. By this clause you render perfectly nugatory the other clauses by which you give, in case of urgency, power to the Secretary of State to act secretly and speedily, because there is hardly an imaginable case in which he would be called upon so to act in which some appropriation of revenue would not be necessary in order to accompany that exercise of his power. I do not believe that those powers will be fully exercised by the Council; I do not think they will go to such a length as that; but there is some absurdity in leaving this matter to the control of a Council, while you, at the same time, refuse to give them powers which I think ought properly to be exercised by them. I think that in this respect you are doing what is a great sham."

There was plainly no misapprehension as to the relative positions of the Secretary of State and his Council, and in committee the noble duke opposite (Somerset) proposed the omission of the 7th clause, on the ground that it tied the hands of the Secretary of State. The noble duke said—

"The House of Commons passed this Bill under the idea that they would make the Secretary of State responsible; but they, nevertheless, established a Council which, whenever money was wanted, would have him entirely under control, for he would be unable to move in opposition to the views of a majority of the Council. Perhaps the Council might say they wished to lay by so much money for purposes of irrigation, but the Secretary of State might think it was most desirable to expend it on barracks, in order to improve the health of the army. In such a case, whenever a question as to the health of the troops was raised in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State would be compelled to say he was no longer responsible for the health of the troops because his hands were tied. How could they say there must be divided management and not divided responsibility? This was a problem which they must solve, and unless they could solve it the best thing they could do was to strike the present clause out of the Bill. If the Council were given up, the Bill would be worked much more efficiently, the Secretary of State would be able to originate measures and to carry them out with more energy than would be possible if it were retained."

The amendment, however, was not pressed, the feeling of the House being against it, and the clause remained in the Bill when it became law. Now, of course, it was possible that both Houses were at that time under a delusion as to the meaning of the clause, but of the meaning they attached to it no doubt could be entertained. He would now quote the noble duke's view of the clause:—

"In this country, of course, all expenditure is voted by Parliament, and an Appropriation Act is passed, sanctioning the application of the money to particular purposes; and I quite admit that, though the Secretary of State would have the power to order any services to be performed, yet, if the majority of the Council could veto the payment for those services, they would have it in their power to checkmate the power of the Secretary to State. But, according to the usual practice of the Government of India, no system of vote or appropriation is necessary for the payment of service in India, and it is the opinion of all whom I have consulted, including the law officers of the Crown, that under the present statute it is unquestionably in the power of the Secretary of State for India to order in India any services which may appear to be required. The payment for this service is made in India, and the disallowance of that payment is not competent to the council without the sanction of the Secretary of State. It follows from this argument, which I believe to be well founded, both upon the historical facts of the case and the words of the Act, that the Secretary of State is supreme in all matters whatever, except simply such matters as were included in the financial veto of Mr. Pitt,—that is, direct grants or appropriations of money to persons either here or in India which might be made for purposes of political jobbery. That I believe to be the state of the law, and if it be, I need hardly say that it makes the Secretary of State supreme in all matters, whether they do or do not cost money."

Now, though the noble duke referred to the Appropriation Act, the Act of Parliament contained nothing to show that any technical sense was attached to the word "appropriation;" and when the section provided that no "grant or appropriation should be made without the concurrence of the Council, he could not but conclude that there could be no application of any part of the revenues of India to any particular purpose without that concurrence. For instance, the Secretary of State might wish for a certain railroad, and, notwithstanding the dissent of the majority of his Council, might send out orders for the railway to be constructed, and for the expenditure to be provided out of the revenues of India, or without their consent, he might direct a scheme of irrigation to be carried out at the expense of the revenues of India. In the following week the Secretary for India might think that it would very much conduce to the health of the troops that barracks should be erected, and, though the Council differed from him in opinion, send out to India an order for the erection of barracks. The result would be that £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 would be applied from the Indian revenues to that particular purpose, and yet, according to the view of the noble duke, though thus expense was incurred against the will of the majority of the Council, it was lawful within the meaning of the Act. Since the Act of 1858 was passed there had been three or four Secretaries of State for India, and though he could not speak with certainty as to the opinions of all of those eminent persons, yet he could say with respect to some of them, that up to the present time they had acted on the construction of the law which he had submitted to their lordships. He was confident that in no single instance had any appropriation of the revenues of India in the sense in which he used the words been made by any Secretary for India without the consent of the majority of the Council. What he wished to show was the grave importance of setting this matter right as he knew, no antagonism up to the present time had arisen between any Secretary for India and his Council, and, therefore, the opportunity was favourable for reconsidering the law of 1858. There might come a time when a difference of opinion or antagonism would arise between the Secretary and his Council, and then, if the law were as he had stated it, the consequence might be great embarrassment with respect to the Government of India, and the difficulty would have to be relieved by legislation at a time, perhaps, when feelings of a warmer character than now existed might have been excited. He therefore urged on the noble duke the Secretary for India the expediency of taking the opportunity afforded by the passing of this Bill through the House to explain his views of what ought to be the policy of the State on this subject, and to ask Parliament to make an alteration in the law, if he thought that the law ought to be changed. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Chancellor thought the House was indebted to the noble and learned lord for calling attention to the difficulty which, he conceived, might arise under the present Act of Parliament from a collision between the Secretary for India and his Council on questions of an important character. If there was really ground for the apprehension expressed by the noble and learned lord, it would be desirable to remove it, but the noble and learned lord appeared to give a meaning to the words of the Act which they could not bear in any sound legal construction. In construing the Act the first thing a Court of Law would do would be to discard any argument founded on the debates and discussions in Parliament. It would look at previous Acts regulating the Government of India, would consider the grievances intended to be remedied by an alteration in the constitution of the Government, and, judging in that way of the scope of the Act, would proceed to interpret its enactments. At one time a double Government was established through the medium of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and, among other high powers, the latter was invested with authority to compel the Court of Directors to send out secret despatches on which the directors had not been consulted, relating to important matters, such as peace or war. When the present Act of Parliament displaced the Indian Government as it existed before, it transferred the Government of India to Her Majesty, and placed it under the entire control of the Executive Government of this country. By the third section of the Act all the powers of the directors and of the Board of Control were transferred to the Secretary of State for India, and that transfer involved, of course, the great power of making peace or war, which would involve serious expense. The first thing a Court of Law would say was that that was the primary scope of the Act. There was, to be sure, the restriction, "save as hereinafter provided;" but that would be held only to narrow the exercise of these powers to the extent which a fair legal construction would allow, and the meaning of section 41 was plain enough, it stated that no grant or appropriation of the revenues of India was to be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. The only two things pointed at were a grant of money and appropriation, and to say that every direction or order given by the Secretary for India which might and must involve an expenditure of money was contrary to that clause would be to enlarge the restriction beyond any reasonable bounds. On the other hand, in order to the Governor-General to declare war against a border State would not require the assent of the Council, though, of course, it would in its consequences involve expenditure. Clause 49 confirmed this view. What was meant was that on questions of high policy the Secretary of State might give what orders he chose. For example, if troops were on their way to China, the Secretary of State might telegraph that they were to join the forces in India, or he might telegraph that some regiments were to be marched to Lucknow. Such orders would be clearly and definitely within the power given to the Secretary of State under the third clause, and would not be in the slightest degree affected by the 41st clause. It might so happen that the Governor-General might answer, "I have not the means of complying with this order. Give me a distinct order that I am to apply the revenues of India to the object you desire me to carry out." If such an answer were sent it would be upon the responsibility of the Governor-General, and the Secretary of State might say, "I make this order to meet the emergency, and I do not make any order as to an appropriation of money to carry it out." Would anybody have passed a measure the effect of which was that the Secretary of State would have no power to make peace or war without the consent of the Council? His noble and learned friend owned that would be a monstrous provision, and upon that point they were at one. But could it be contended that Parliament intended to do that which would be so irrational, and to say that, whatever might be the emergency, the Council should be able to control the decision of the Secretary of State? In point of fact, the intention was to give the largest power to the Secretary of State, subject only to the provision that, with a view to prevent anything like jobs as regarded grants or loans of money, the assent of the Council should be necessary. This was the rational, statesmanlike scope of the Bill, and he did not believe that a Court of Law would give ear to any other interpretation of the statute. Surely, therefore, it was not wise to try to define the exact border of demarcation between the cases in which the Secretary of State could act alone and those in which he required the assent of the Council, and it would be better to have this line to be drawn by the good sense of the Council and Secretary of State. He could not suppose that any such preposterous claim would be set up by the Council as that they were entitled to overrule the Secretary of State on questions of high policy, and thus virtually take the government of India out of his hands. If such a provision as that were really in the Act, other provisions which it contains would be idle. For instance, there was a provision that the Secretary of State might override at his discretion the opinions of the Council. The primary object of the Bill was to increase the power of the Secretary of State. But his noble and learned friend seemed to think that Parliament had stultified itself on this question.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S MEDAL.—One of the highest honours which it is in the power of the Royal Geographical Society to bestow is about to fall to the share of a lady. Mrs. Somerville, whose work on "Physical Geography" is still by far the best book we have on the subject will have awarded to her, at the anniversary meeting of the society on the 24th of next month, the Victoria Gold Medal. Two medals are yearly given by the Crown, and are adjudged by the Royal Geographical Society to two persons who have been distinguished by their promotion of the interests of geographical science. Of these two, the Founders' Medal ranks first and the Victoria Medal next. This year, the Founders' Medal is to be given to M. Nordenskiold, for his explorations in Arctic regions, particularly in Spitzbergen; and the Victoria Medal is to be given to Mrs. Somerville specially for her work on "Physical Geography." Franklin some years ago received one of the medals of the Geographical Society on account of her husband's travels; but Mrs. Somerville is the first Lady to whom the honour has been accorded for work done by herself.—*The Queen.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Agents.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅞ "
3	do.	1/11⅛ "
2	do.	1/11⅛ "
1	do.	1/11 "
On demand		1/10⅞ "
On Scotland		1/10⅞ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ma' sight above	£50	1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11 5/16d. "
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11 3/16d. "
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand		..... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland	do.	
On Ireland	do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... Rs. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited on half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to e Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Mahableshwur Potatoes, 4 maunds in a basket. 1 ice per basket Rs. 2.

Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag. Price per bag, Rs. 3.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at reduced prices, for cash only, Table Ornaments, comprising figures, vases, &c., of great variety.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.

Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.

Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, with wheels, roll-top box, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agent for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

(Extractum Carnis Liebig),

Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor, whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ or ¼ lb. each, per lb.	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each "	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 20 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CHIEF AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay
" The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Stamps, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			CIVIL. Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			MILITARY. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	7	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	6	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,998
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	480,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£252,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by this above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,708
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

[CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerfoot, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
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William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq.	N. W. A. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomas, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.